Reply of Government.—Government can only supply Amrut Mahal bulls. The public should endeavour to provide other breeds themselves in order to improve the cattle. Something in this direction was formerly done at Tangli in the Kadur District. The question of placing a stallion in charge of the Veterinary Inspector is under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 158.

Abolition of sub-taluks.

Mr. Surasastri, Chikballapur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Sub-taluks in which there are less than three hoblis may be abolished as there is little or no work and the public are put to great inconvenience. They are within easy access of the ordinary taluk headquarters. The Gudibanda sub-taluk for instance is quite unnecessary. The Deputy Amildars who are required to itinerate for ten days can find little useful work to do during all that period within such small areas.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 159.

Philoxera.

Mr. G. V. Scovell, Bangalore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is proposed that Government may introduce a Regulation prohibiting the introduction into the State of any plants, grape vines in particular, which are procured from any place infected with the disease, Philoxera, especially.

This is a disease fatal to grape vines and other plants and now that grape industry is likely to play an important part in agriculture, it is very necessary that the disease should be kept out of the State.

I think the only non-affected places in Australia are Mildura in Victoria and Renmark in South Australia. Vines may be sent from either of these places to any other place in Australia but on no account may vines be imported into either of these two places. This is the law in Australia and it is much the same in Germany. Any vineyard found to have Philoxera has to be destroyed and no compensation is granted by Government. It would hardly be of use to introduce this act unless the Government of Madras did likewise, as plants could be smuggled across the frontier. I am writing to the Director-General of Agriculture, Madras, on the subject and have written to Australia for a copy of their Act.

Reply of Government.—We shall watch what they do in the Madras Presidency.

SUBJECT No. 160.

Speedy disposal of cases in revenue courts.

Mr. Venkatsamaiya, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—People are greatly inconvenienced and put to considerable loss by the enormous delay in the disposal of revenue cases. Rules similar to those obtaining in civil courts as regards adjournments, proceedings in hearing, default for non-appearance, etc., may be introduced into revenue courts. There are returns sent regularly by civil courts from which the duration of cases and the occurrence of delays may be easily made out.

The absence of such returns from revenue courts is a fruitful cause of delay and no check is therefore exercised on them.

Reply of Government.—Serious delinquencies will be severely noticed.

SUBJECT No. 161.

Permission to the khatedar in the malnad to allow his neighbours to build houses in his dry land.

Mr. M. Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the malnad villages houses are few and far between. Moreover it is necessary for khatedars to live near their cultivated lands. Consequently without the help of others it is very difficult for a single family to live in almost a deserted jungle. It is prayed that khatedars may be permitted to allow their neighbours to build houses on their dry lands in the malnad.

Malali Venkataramaiya.—There were two such cases in the Hanbal hobli of the Manjarabad Taluk in the Hassan District. There is great delay in the grant of permission and fines are imposed if houses are built before permission is received.

Reply of Government.—The cases referred to from the Hanbal hobli will be enquired into. The rules are being enforced with great consideration and delays avoided as much as possible. The rules however are necessary and cannot be altered.

SUBJECT No. 162.

Khaneshumari account.

Mr. Krishnachar, Seringapatam Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Just as khate is permanently preserved, khaneshumari accounts may also be similarly preserved, so that there may be the same facility of reference in cases of houses as in the case of lands. If that is not possible, it may be preserved for at least 30 years.

Reply of Government.—Not necessary.

FOREST.

(Nos. 163 TO 179).

SUBJECT No. 163.

Disposal of forest produce by contract.

Messrs. H. Krishna Sastri, Yalakki Gowda and Soma Setty, Krishnarajpete Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Owing to the special contract system, the best timber is exported outside the State, and a time may come when we cannot get such timber here any longer. This system may therefore be abolished, and the timber cut and sold by departmental agency.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—Measurement of timber cut should be made in the forest, and not in the depot as is being done at Chikmagalur.

Reply of Government.—Work is done systematically according to defined working plans and over-exploitation is not allowed.

The measurement of timber in the forests is only allowed in the Mysore District. This practice said to exist in Chikmagalur is irregular. Inquiries will be made and the needful orders issued.